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SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL DISTRICTS—PUBLIC SCHOOL FUNDS—SUPPORT OF PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS.—Plaintiff brought suit to enjoin directors of an incorporated school district from appropriating or paying out public school funds for the support, aid or maintenance of a parochial school. *Held*, the injunction should be granted. *Knowlton v. Baumhover*, (Ia., 1917), 166 N. W. 202.

In this case the evidence showed the study of the Catholic catechism, the display of emblems, the use of Catholic prayer books and the wearing by the teachers of robes peculiar to their order. That the Constitution of the United States and state constitutions and statutes prohibit the use of the public schools for sectarian religious purposes is not disputed. Just when a certain use comes within the prohibition is not always so clear. The holding of morning exercises in the public schools, consisting of reading by the teacher without comment of extracts from the Bible, King James' version, and repeating the Lord's prayer and the singing of appropriate songs in which pupils are not required to join does not amount to sectarian teaching within the constitutional prohibition. *Church v. Bullock*, 104 Texas 1. This case represents the prevailing view and is supported by *Pfeiffer v. Board of Education*, 118 Mich. 560; *Billard v. Board of Education*, 69 Kan. 53; *Hackett v. Brooksville Graded School District*, 120 Ky. 608; *Donahue v. Richards*, 38 Me. 379. The contrary view is reached in *People ex rel. Ring v. Board of Education*, 245 Ill. 334 and *State ex rel Weiss v. District Board*, 76 Wis. 177. A regulation of the department of public instruction prohibiting teachers in public schools from wearing a distinctively religious garb while engaged in the work of teaching is not unreasonable. *O'Connor v. Hendrick*, 184 N. Y. 421. This case was followed in *Commonwealth v. Herr*, 229 Pa. 132. The case of *Hysong v. Gallitzin Borough School District*, 164 Pa. 629 (1894) held that persons could not be excluded from the public schools because they wore the garb of a particular religious order. In 1895 the statute involved in *Commonwealth v. Herr* was passed which prohibited the wearing of such apparel. The holding of parts of graduating exercises of public schools in churches as well as permitting ministers to deliver prayers is not giving sectarian instruction. *State v. District Board*, 162 Wis. 482. A contract between the trustees of a graded school and a sectarian school by which the sectarian school leased to the graded school two rooms in its school building and turned over the control and supervision of the graded school to the president of the sectarian institution is a violation of the constitutional prohibition against religious use. *Williams v. Board of Trustees, Stanton Common School District*, 173 Ky. 708. The present case seems to be in accord with the prevailing view.

SUNDAY LABOR—"DAILY NECESSITY".—Appellant operated a moving picture show in a city in close proximity to Fort Roots, one of the national army cantonments, at which were stationed some five thousand soldiers and eight thousand laborers. Sunday was practically the only day on which these men had an opportunity to attend shows or indulge in other forms of recreation. Appellant, admitting the operation of the show on Sunday, was convicted of violating a statute prohibiting labor on Sunday other than that of "daily ne-